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Most of the students were Soviet Majors and Lieutenant Colonels with World War II experience who desired to reach positions on the General Staff level. There were also a few officers from Bulgaria, Poland and Yugoslavia. All non-Soviet students were required to wear the same Red Army uniforms as the Soviet officers. The building was modern: about 300 feet long, with 10 or 12 floors, central heating, excellent light, and a telephone in nearly every room.

2. The Academy's purpose was to educate officers at General Staff level. The regular course lasted for a three-year period. Every class was divided into several groups of not more than 12 to 14 students so that every student could receive individual instruction. The daily program was as follows:

9:00..... Breakfast
10:00 - 12:30..... Classes
12:30 - 13:00..... Lunch
13:00 - 16:00..... Classes
16:00..... Dinner
17:00 - 21:00..... Studies and preparation for the next day
21:00..... Late Dinner

The students were permitted to leave the Academy only on Saturday. A high degree of security was maintained, and no papers pertaining to the courses could be taken from the building. There were strict examinations every six months, and any officers unable to keep abreast were transferred forthwith.

3. The Academy was divided into different departments along the lines of civilian universities. Each department concerned itself with a specific military specialty, such as Infantry, General Tactics, Artillery, etc. Each department was headed up by at least a Corps General. For the most part, these departmental chiefs were generals who commanded a Corps during the war. Each department had from 2 to 25

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officers acting as instructors. The material to be covered over the three-year course was selected by the departmental chiefs and presented to the instructors at a staff meeting before the course convened. Each department was organized into cabinets. There were presided over by high-ranking officers who acted as student advisors, and saw to it that the student obtained all material necessary for his studies at the Academy. Each cabinet had a library containing required reference material. The entire teaching program was presented on a visual basis. Films and graphic sketches were used extensively. These enabled the student to study battle technique, communications, administrative support, and varied military tactics.

4. There was also a department for political indoctrination which had its own cabinets. The Engels, Marx, Lenin and Stalin philosophies were the basis for political studies.
5. In addition to the cabinet reference libraries, there were two other libraries. One was a main reading library where each student had his own desk and desk lamp. The second was a military library containing almost every book of importance ever written on military matters going back to the time of Hannibal and Ramesses II.

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